Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Beginners and students of mosses who do not recognize genera at sight will find this a useful guide, while even more advanced students will appreciate the ingenuity by which the key and its explanation is made to serve as an illustrated glossary. The terms used are as simple as accuracy will allow, and the key permits the analysis of sterile as well as fruiting specimens. The genera of the Hypneæ are separated, thus forcing a beginner to recognize differences which are as clear as those which separate genera of acrocarpous mosses. E. G. B.

Index to Recent Literature relating to American Botany.

Allamanda grandiflora. (Garden, xxxix. 192, 193, Pl. 794).

Anthracnose of Cotton. E. A. Southworth. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 100-105, Pl. iv. and figs. in text).

A new species is described and figured in this article, *Colletotrichium Gossypii*, which was originally distributed in Ellis' North American Fungi, as *Glœosporium carpigenum.*

Anthracnose of the Hollyhock—Additional observations on. E. A. Southworth. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 115, 116).

Reference is made to the apparent fact that this fungus was described in 1854 by Braun and Caspary as *Steirochæte Malvarum*, and the name *Collectobrichium Malvarum*, (Br. and Casp.), must therefore stand for it. The author also notes that *S. graminicola*, (Ces.) Sacc. may be identical with *C. Bromi*, Jennings, an undescribed species on *Bromus secalinus.*

Arbor-vitæ—The Western. (Gard. and For. iv. 109, 110, fig. 23).

A description of *Thuja gigantea*, with illustration of base of the trunk and account of the confusion in its nomenclature with *Libocedrus.*

Aster macrophyllus. (Gard. and For. iv. 88, 89, fig. 18).

Blackberry Rust—Perennial Mycelium of the Fungus of. F. C. Newcombe. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 106, 107, Pl. v, vi).

Description and representation of *Cæoma nitens.*

Black Knot of Plum and Cherry Trees. Byron D. Halstead. (Bull. No. 78, N. J. Agric. Enp. Sta., illustrated).

This is an appeal for the destruction of such trees or parts of trees as may have become infested with this fungus (*Plowrightia* *morbosa*). The wild as well as the cultivated species of *Prunus* seem to be susceptible to it, and heroic treatment by knife, axe and fire, is urged.

Buffalo Berry—The. (Vick's Mag. xiv. 87, 88, illustrated).

Contains a figure of fruiting branch of *Shepherdia argentea.*

Cnicus Hillii. Wm. M. Canby. (Gard. and For. iv. 101).

Description of a new species, allied to *C. odoratus,* from the borders of Lake Michigan.

Coscinodisceæ—The. Notes on Some Unreliable Criteria of Genera and Species. J. D. Cox. (Reprint from Proc. Am. Soc. Micros., Thirteenth Ann. Meeting, 1890; pp. 184-204, illustrated).

This article is primarily a protest against the unnecessary multiplication of Diatom species founded upon insufficient characteristics or hasty observations. Darwin is quoted to the effect that "one expert has made no fewer than thirty-seven species of one set of forms which another arranges in three." The author gives his conclusions in regard to the genus *Coscinodiscus,* which, if his views are correct, will materially diminish the number of its species; although *Actinocyclus Ehrenbergii* is included. The paper is vigorously written, and some of the sentences are worth quoting for the benefit of others besides diatomists. Thus he says: "Instead of waiting for fuller knowledge, observers have run headlong races to publish new genera and species upon a single specimen, or even fragment of a specimen." He also has evidently no great confidence in the artificial keys which have been published—describing them as complicated and delusive—and finally says: "I venture to say that no living student in this department can be sure that he has a new species, (much less a new variety) before him. The impossibility of being certain leads an observer to solve his doubts in favor of his own discovery, and the same object is named and renamed." Coming as this does in connection with the author's other paper on "Deformed Diatoms," we have an exceedingly interesting and timely contribution. A. H.

Cycadinocarpus Chapinii. (Trans. Meriden Sci. Assn. iv. 62, illustrated).

Description and figure of a new species, the discovery of which was announced in the Transactions for Jan., 1886.

Dewberries—More About the. L. H. Bailey. (Am. Gard. xii. 82–84, figs. 1, 2, 3).

A new variety is figured and described, viz : *Rubus Canadensis*, var. *invisus*, in regard to which the author says: "This variety grows in open woods here at Ithaca, where it looks very different from either *Rubus Canadensis* or *R. villosus.* Professor Dudley, who has given it considerable attention, thinks that it may be found to possess sufficient distinctness to make it worth specific rank. It is certainly more unlike the type of *R. Canadensis* than is the var. *roribaccus.* There is a key at the end, in which the author makes three divisions of our *Rubi*, viz.: Dewberries, Blackberries and Raspberries, and compares the wild with the allied cultivated varieties.

Diatoms—Deformed. J. D. Cox. (Reprint from Proc. Am. Soc. Micros. Thirteenth Ann. Meeting, 1890, pp. 178-183, illustrated).

Abnormalities or sports are described in the genera *Navicula*, *Triceratium*, *Biddulphia*, *Eunotia*, *Licmophora*, *Rhaphoneis*, *Cymatopleura*, *Grammatophora*, *Mastogonia*, *Stictodiscus*, *Coscinodiscus*, *Arachnodiscus*, *Actinoptychus*, *Amphitetras*, *Epithemia* and *Nitzschia.* The author hints at the possibility of abnormalities in structure being more common than generally supposed and that where such abnormalities result in symmetrical markings or outlines new varieties or species may be described from them. In conclusion he says: "Consideration of this sort may assist us in reducing the enormous catalogue of species in the Diatomaceæ, a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Disease of Geraniums. B. T. Galloway. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 114, 115, illustrated).

From preliminary observations the conclusion is reached that this disease is the same as that reported from France, which is said to be caused by a *Bacillus* and which has received the provisional name of *B. caulicolous*, Pr. and Del.

European Aliens in America. D. T. A. Cockerell. (Journ. Bot., xxix. 76–78).

The following species are mentioned: *Ranunculus acris*, *Nasturtium officinale*, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, *Saponaria Vaccaria*, *Malva rotundifolia*, *Trifolium pratense*, *T. repens*, *T. hybridum*, *Medicago lupulina*, *M. sativa*, *Sonchus oleraceus*, *Arctium Lappa*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Plantago major*, *P. lanceolata*, *Chenopodium album*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *P. Convolvulus*, *Cannabis sativa*, *Phalaris Canariensis*, *Phleum pratense*, *Setaria viridis* and *Dactylis glomerata*.

Ferns—The Geological History of. Edward Orton. (Journ. Columbus Hort. Soc. v. 96, 97).

Abstract of address at meeting of Oct. 25th, 1890.

Ferns—The Multiplication of. Freda Detmars. (Journ. Columbus Hort. Soc. v. 97–99, Pl. vii).

Contains full page representation of *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*.

Field Notes.—1890. Erwin F. Smith. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 107-110).

These are a series of notes or memoranda upon Peach Leaf Curl, (*Taphrina deformans*); Plum Taphrina, (*T. Pruni*); Plum Blight; Apple Blight, (*Bacillus amylovorus*); Pear Leaf Blight, (*Entomosporium maculatum*); Black Rot, (*Læstadia Bidwellii*); Vine Blight, the effects of which, in some places, were popularly attributed to lightning; Brown Rot of the Peach, (*Monilia fructigena*); Peach Yellows and the Peach Rosette.

Flora of the Great Falls Coal Field, Montana—The. J. S. Newberry. (Am. Journ. Sci. xli. 191-201, Pl. xiv.)

In this paper the author describes the following seven new species, all figured: *Chiropteris Williamsii*, *C. spathulata*, *Zamites apertus*, *Baiera brevifolia*, *Cladophlebis angustifolia*, *Sequoia acutifolia* and *Podozamites nervosa*. Dr. Newberry also discusses the relationship existing between the Great Falls beds, the Kootanie Group of Canada, the Kome Group of Greenland and the Potomac Group of Maryland, with the conclusion that they are all Cretaceous and antedated the Amboy clays, Dakota sandstones and Laramie Group which followed in the order named.

A. H.

Flora of Richmond County, N. Y.—Additions to the. Arthur Hollick. (Proc. Nat. Sci. Ass. S. I., Jan. 10, 1891).

Among the nineteen additions noted the members of the

Torrey Botanical Club are credited with having found seven, during the several field day excursions to Staten Island.

Fossil Woods and Lignites from Arkansas—Description of. F. H. Knowlton. (Reprint from Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. Ark. for the year 1889; ii. 249-267, Pl. ix., x., xi.)

In this paper the author has given us still further proof of the value of his microscopic examinations of fossil woods. The specimens in question are from the Eocene Tertiary of Arkansas and the following are described and figured as new species: *Cupressinoxylon Arkansanum*, *C. Calli*, *Laurinoxylon Branneri* and *L. Lesquereuxiana.* A. H.

Leptothyrium periclymeni, Desm. J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 116).

Note upon a new variety of this species (var. *Americanum*) on a *Lonicera* found in Ontario, Can.

Mina lobata. (Garden, xxxix. 144, 145, Pl. 792).

Notes on North American Trees—XXIV. C. S. Sargent. (Gard. and For. iv. 100).

Memorandum upon the difference between *Hypelate trifoliata* and *H. paniculata*, which latter the author shows should be known as *Exothea paniculata*, Radlk. There is also brief reference to *E. Copallilo.*

Orchids of New England—The Native. Walter Deane. (Am. Gard. xii. 152–157, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

The following species are figured: *Habenaria fimbriata, H. dilatata, H. tridentata, Liparis liliifolia, Calypso borealis* and *Aplectrum hyemale*, the figures being taken from Mr. Baldwin's work on the same subject.

Passiflora racemosa. (Garden, xxxix. 168, 169, Pl. 793).

Pear Disease—A New. B. T. Galloway. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 113, 114).

Note upon *Thelephora pedicillata*, which is also said to be found upon such widely separated genera as *Quercus coccinea* and *Sabal Palmetto.*

Plants which Grow About Lynn, North Carolina. E. H. Horsford. (Gard. and For. iv. 86).

Prunus ilicifolia, var. occidentalis. Geo. B. Sudworth. (Gard. and For. iv. 51).

There has been trouble in regard to the correct nomenclature of this plant, due primarily to what was probably a mistake of Mr. W. S. Lyon, who published the first account of it and referred it to *Prunus occidentalis*, Nuttall, a name which subsequent research has failed to find in Nuttall's writings. T. S. Brandegee and C. S. Sargent agree in referring it to *P. ilicifolia*, Walp. var. *occidentalis*, (Lyon) T. S. B. The author now calls attention to the fact, however, that this name was applied by Swartz in 1800 to a West Indian species of the genus, which would debar its use for the plant in question, and this leaves it without any name. That of *Prunus ilicifolia*, var. *integrifolia* is therefore proposed.

Puccinia and Phragmidium—The Relationship of. G. De Lagerheim. (Journ. Mycol., vi. 111-113).

Rhamnus Californica and its Allies. Katharine Brandegee. (Zoe, i. 240–244).

Sarcodes sanguinea, Torr. F. W. Oliver. (Annals of Bot. iv. 303–326, 5 plates).

Prof. Oliver has made an exhaustive study of the "Snow-plant" of California from specimens collected near San Bernardino, by Messrs. Godman and Elwes. The vegetative and reproductive organs are described in detail. The roots were found to be densely covered with fungal mycelium, forming a mycorhiza, resembling that found on those of *Monotropa*, with which genus the plant is otherwise compared. Both are regarded as saprophytes or humus plants.

Sleepy Grass—The. V. Havard. (Gard. and For. iv. 111).

Describes the narcotic effect of *Stipa viridula*, var. *robusta* on horses.

Sphenophyllum—The Genus. J. S. Newberry. (Reprint from Journ. Cinn. Soc. Nat. Hist., Jan. 1891, 212–217, Pl. xix).

Dr. Newberry discusses the probable affinities of the genus *Sphenophyllum*, and concludes that it represents a peculiar and extinct family whose nearest relative is *Equisetum*. The fact is also pointed out that as early as the year 1853 the author described and published his ideas relative to the undoubted unity of the genera *Asterophyllites* and *Sphenophyllum*—the former representing the submerged capillary leaves, and the latter the broad emerged leaves of the same plants, although subsequent authors failed to note the priority of these views while laying claim to the same observed facts. Six species from American localities are described. The illustrations are designed to show the diversity in the vegetative organs. A. H.

Spiraea Aruncus. (Garden, xxxix. 185, figure).

Sporophyte—Sexual Immobility as a Cause of the Developement of the. Conway MacMillan. (Amer. Nat. xxv. 22–25).

The Forest in one of its Relations to the Orchard. Byron D. Halsted. (For. Leaves, iii. 68-70).

In this article the author points out the connection between the "cedar-galls" and the accompanying rusts or smuts by which they manifest themselves on the trees of the orchard. The "black knot" also receives attention.

Uredineæ and *Ustilaginæ—Notes on certain.* F. W. Anderson. Journ. Mycol. vi. 121–127).

Notes are given under the genera *Æcidium*, *Puccinia*, *Triphragmium*, *Uromyces*, *Entyloma* and *Uredo.* *Æcidium Palmeri* is described as a new species, and *Puccinia Windsoriæ*, Sch., var. *australis*, as a new variety.

Uredineæ and *Ustilagineæ—New Species of.* J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 118-121).

Eleven new species are described under the genera *Schrœteria*, *Schizonella*, *Ustilago*, *Æcidium*, *Uromyces* and *Puccinia.*

Uromyces auf Glycyrrhiza in der alten und in der neuen Welt. — Ueber des Auftreten eines. P Magnus. (Ber. Deutsch. Bot. Gesell. viii. 377-384; one plate).

Ustilago from Florida—A New. J. B. Ellis and F. W. Anderson. (Journ. Mycol. vi. 116, 117).

Ustilago Nealii is described as new.

Wild Fruits—Promising—IV. A. A. Crozier. (Am. Garden, xii. 16-20).

Notes upon *Amelanchier Canadensis*, var., *Morus rubra*, *Gaylussacia*, sp., *Vaccinium*, sp., *Juglans nigra*, *J. cinerea*, *Hicoria ovata*, *H. sulcata*, *H. Pecan*, *Corylus Americana* and *C. Avellana.*

Winter Aspect of Trees. J. Walton. (Vick's Mag. xiv. 76–79, illustrated.)

In this article we have pictures meant to represent the leaf forms and branching of *Quercus alba*, *Q. coccinea*, *Q. tinctoria*, *Ulmus Americana* and *Pyrus Malus*.

Proceedings of the Club.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 25TH.

The Vice-President, Dr. T. F. Allen, in the Chair and twenty-three persons present.

Miss Jeannette Clenan and Mrs. J. K. Cilly were elected active members.

Dr. Rusby and Dr. Morong were appointed delegates to represent the Club at the proposed conference of members of the scientific societies of New York City.

Reports were received from the Committee on Instruction and from the Field Committee of 1890.

Dr. Britton remarked on a *Vaccinium* observed by him on the excursion of July 4th. to High Point, N. J., which appears to be *V. Pennsylvanicum*, var. *nigrum*, Wood. He stated that the same plant had been collected and repeatedly observed on the Pocono plateau of Pennsylvania by Dr. Porter, and that it was pretty clearly a distinct species. He also alluded to *Vitis Solonis*, Planch., collected by Dr. Porter at Easton, Penn., and *Vitis Virginiana*, Munson, recently described from West Virginia, two grapes not alluded to in recent manuals of botany, but which claim recognition as species or varieties. *Vitis rupestris*, Scheele, a southwestern species, has been found by Dr. Porter in southern Pennsylvania.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10TH.

Dr. Thos. Morong in the Chair and thirty persons present.

Dr. Washington Matthews of Fort Wingate, New Mexico, was elected a corresponding member.

Dr. Britton delivered the announced lecture for the evening on "Grasses." The address was profusely illustrated by lantern slides.